

L.—New Species of Lepidoptera from the Khasia Hills.

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NYMPHALINÆ.

Neptis nashona, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Like *N. vikasi*, Horsf., in the coloration on the upperside, bands a little whiter. Fore wings with the cell-streak very similar; the subapical streaks narrow and well separated; the submarginal band rather broad and continuous, not sinuated; three spots near the hinder angle round and small, decreasing in size to the hinder margin, on which the spot is often very small and does not expand on the margin: on the hind wing the antemedial transverse band is narrow and expands somewhat on the abdominal margin; the outer band is broad, well away from the margin, and is not broken up by the veins; the submarginal band complete and not sinuous; cilia of both wings white at the apices and opposite the veins. Underside with the ground-colour of the wings chestnut-brown, as bright as in *N. cartica*, Moore, with the bands nearly as white, corresponding to the bands above, but broader.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Cherra Punji. Fourteen males and one female.

Lycænidæ.

Deudorix diara, subsp. n.

♂ ♀. Above similar to *D. epijarbas*, Moore. Underside differs from that species in having the upper and outer areas of both wings silvery grey (nearly pure white), making the square patches at the ends of the cells and the discal bands stand out very prominently.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. Five males and two females.

Like a melanistic form of *D. epijarbas*; but my seven examples are all exactly similar to each other.

Lehera Skinneri, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville.

Lehera Skinneri, Wood-Mason and de Nicéville, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1886, p. 369, pl. xv. fig. 3.

Cherra Punji.

Two males and one female of this very rare species. It is much smaller than *L. eryx*, Linn., in both sexes; the male is

only $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch in expanse of wings, whereas the expanse of *eryx* is $1\frac{9}{10}$; the upperside is duller in colour, the blue sheen more restricted on the hind wings; on the underside the markings are similar, but the ground-colour is dull pale ochreous yellow, instead of dark bright green, as in *eryx*. The type specimen (a female), which is in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, came from Cachar.

Tajuria valentia, sp. n.

♂. Upperside blue, resembling *Camena cleobis*, Godt., but slightly paler: fore wing with the costal and apical black band very similar, but extending to the hinder angle; in some examples the band is as broad here as in *T. thya*, de Nicé., covering all the wing except the cell and space below the first median veinlet; in other examples there is some blue in the outer interspace above: hind wing with the costal border black, fining downwards round the apex to a fine line on the outer margin; abdominal space nearly pure white; tails black, with white tips; anal lobe small, with a blackish outer patch and a fine white thread running up a short distance on the outer margin; cilia black, with white tips; the veins black on both wings. Underside: both wings French grey, exactly as in *T. thya*, both wings crossed by a broken, somewhat sinuous, reddish-brown line with pale outer margin, much further away from the margin than in *thya*, extending on the fore wing from the subcostal to the submedian nerve, recurved posteriorly on the hind wing to the abdominal margin; both wings with a pale indistinct lunular line close to the margin, the lunules more distinct on the hind wing; an oval deep black spot near the outer margin in the first median interspace surrounded by an ochreous square space; a small black spot on the anal lobe, margined inwardly with blue scales, followed by a small ochreous patch; between these two patches are some greyish-blue scales.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Many examples.

Identified heretofore as *T. mantra*, Felder, from Celebes and Borneo, the type of which is in coll. Rothschild; differs from that species in its smaller size, in the blue area of the upperside being much darker and rather less extensive; the ground-colour of the underside is paler and the linear band differently placed, being much further in, colour different, being reddish brown, whereas in *mantra* it is merely of a darker shade of the ground-colour. *T. mantra* has also an

indistinct marginal band, which in this species is absent. Mr. Hamilton H. Druce tells me that this species is nearer *T. isæus*, Hew., from Borneo, but I have not that species to compare it with.

Tajuria nela, sp. n.

♂. Upperside bright cærulean blue, paler than in *T. dieus*, Hew.; costal and apical band black and very deep, limited by the median vein, and then broadly down the outer margin to just below the first median veinlet, where it is rounded off in some examples, leaving the remainder of the margin with a fine black line; in others it reaches the hinder angle and curves a little on to the hinder margin. Hind wing with a broad blackish-brown costal margin, limited by the subcostal vein; the costal space pale and in some examples nearly white; outer marginal line black, with three submarginal blackish spots in the interspaces near the anal angle; tails black, fringed with white, as is also the cilia of both wings; anal lobe with a black spot crowned with orange; abdominal space whitish, the white hairs often hiding the orange on the anal lobe. Underside grey, paler than in *T. longinus*, Fabr., but not so white as in *T. dieus*; very similar to *longinus* in its markings; the discal transverse line is, however, more flexuous and curves in on to the costa in both wings at a greater distance from the apex than in *longinus*; there is also on both wings an indistinct grey submarginal line and an indistinct grey band between this line and the margin; a black spot on an orange ground in the first submedian interspace near the margin, another crowned with orange on the anal lobe, with a pale lunular mark on a grey ground between them.

♀. Pale slaty grey above, with some blue scales at the base; otherwise it is similar to the male.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. Ten males and two females.

Above, this species has the appearance of a large bright-looking *T. jehana*, Moore; the costal band is, however, much broader, the underside is different, and the female lacks the discal flexuous black line above which is such a conspicuous feature in the females of both *jehana* and *longinus*.

Sesiidæ.

Adivoa cruentata, sp. n.

♀. Palpi brown above, white below, and crimson at the tips; antennæ orange-red, black above, and with black bands;

head, thorax, and abdomen above black, streaked with crimson on the sides of the collar, sides of the abdomen, and anal tuft. Wings hyaline, with black veinlets; costa of fore wings black, as is also the outer third of the costa of hind wings; both wings with the cilia black; a black patch at the ends of the cells; base and chief veins crimson: hind wings with a crimson patch on the inner side of the black patch, and the entire abdominal area crimson: on the underside the thorax is marked with white, the abdomen with white bands; fore legs black, with broad pale yellow bands on the tarsi; hind legs crimson, with thin black bands at the tarsal joints; anal tuft below black.

Expanse of wings $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example of this very distinct species.

Notodontidæ.

Pydna aroides, sp. n.

♂. Pale ochreous; fore wings irrorated with red and brown atoms, thickened on the costal and hinder borders, and in a streak from the apex to the centre of the wings, where there is a cluster of irrorations between two transverse brown lines, which are dentated and much bent outwards—one is before and the other beyond the middle; the dentations on these lines are marked with brown spots, and there is another similarly spotted line before the margin which curves in on to the hinder margin one fourth from the angle: hind wings tinged with pale pink. Underside of a uniform pale dull ochreous grey, without markings except on the costal borders, which are irrorated with brown, and the cilia of the fore wings is ochreous, with black streaks opposite the veins.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two examples.

Antennæ pectinated to the tips, as in the *P. testacea* group.

Pydna essa, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Pale ochraceous, the female with the fore wings darker ochraceous than the male: fore wings with many transverse bands of small ochreous-brown spots, curving inwards on to the hinder margin, and with some ochreous-brown suffusions beyond the end of the cell, at the apex, and on the hinder marginal area, also a black spot in each interspace close to the outer margin: hind wings suffused with brown except on the costal area and cilia. Underside uniform,

much paler than on the upperside, with the inner areas of both wings suffused with brown.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 2, ♀ $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Shillong. One pair.

♂. Antennæ with short bristles, as in *P. pallida*, Butler, from Japan, to which this species is allied, but from which it is perfectly distinct. I have a fine series of the Japanese species, which is uniformly much smaller, differently coloured, and almost free from any markings.

The *Pydna notata*, Swinh., which Hampson has sunk as a synonym of *P. pallida* ('Moths,' i. p. 140), Mr. Warren has pointed out to me, though superficially like a *Pydna*, is a Crambite, and not a Notodont.

Pydna crenelata, sp. n.

♂. Pale brownish ochreous: fore wings suffused with brownish on the lower half; a darker brown shade from the cell to the outer margin, with a short brown streak at the apex; black spots on the upper portions of the wings, three or four at the base, a group before the middle, with a large spot below the median vein, a largish spot at end of cell, and a group in the upper discal portion; some marginal black points: hind wings uniform pale brown, unmarked; cilia greyish ochreous. Underside pale greyish ochreous; both wings suffused with brown in their inner portions and some black marginal dots on fore wings below the apex; legs marked with black stripes.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Antennæ with short bristles.

Lymantriidæ.

Pantana luteiceps, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ, body, and wings above dull black: fore wings with a whitish spot at the upper end of the cell, crowning a large whitish space on the lower half of the wing, including the lower half of the cell, leaving the outer and hinder margins of the ground-colour of the wings: hind wings uniformly black, without markings. Frons, palpi, thorax, and abdomen beneath luteous; legs also luteous; wings beneath coloured as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two examples.

Of the same dull black colour as *P. albifascia*, Walker, but much smaller and very distinct.

Lithosiidæ.

Æmene diffusifascia, sp. n.

♂. Grey; fore wing covered with diffused bands of blackish brown; a short band from the costa near the base; a broad central pale band, very diffuse and narrowing on to the hinder margin, followed by two discal sinuous thin bands; two large black subapical spots, the larger one on the costa and the other immediately below it, and an irregular band close to the margin; also a marginal black line broken by the veins: hind wings grey, unmarked.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. One example.

Sarothripidæ.

Argyrothripa olivana, sp. n.

♂. Dark olive-brown; palpi white beneath: fore wings with a greenish tinge; an indistinct brown band from costa close to base to hinder margin one third from base; a large pink-brown oval patch occupying nearly the whole of the outer portion of the wing, edged with brown, with a brown patch on its inner side; some black marks at the apex and indistinct short brown streaks on the veins on the outer margin, which are continued on to the dark olive-grey cilia, which is interlined with reddish brown: hind wings nearly black, uniformly coloured and without markings; cilia grey, with a fine anteciliary white thread. Underside uniformly blackish brown, with the costal portion of fore wings and apical portion of hind wings luteous.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Shillong. One example.

Quadrifidæ.

Nyctipao jaintiana, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Black-brown: fore wing with an indistinct curved dark antemedial line; the discocellular whorl shaped as in *N. glaucopis*, Walker, margined with ochreous grey, edged with black, and with blue metallic scales on the head of the whorl; the outer black line of the whorl attached to the costa at its centre, and joins below a curved dark line which runs parallel with the antemedial line; a prominent pure white

discal curved band, broad at the costa, which it does not quite touch, sinuous, with several long dentations towards the outer margin, and fines down gradually to the hinder margin near the angle, which it does not quite reach; the second and fourth dentations the longest: hind wings with a thin white and very sinuous discal line; cilia of both wings white. Underside dull black-brown, not glossed as in *albicincta* and *glaucopis*; fore wing with a short white band on each side of the discoidal vein; the white toothed discal band broken up and macular; the white line of the hind wing broken up into thin lunules.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{8}{10}$ inches.

Jaintia Hills. Two pairs.

Allied to *N. glaucopis*, but lacks the beautiful blue sheen of that species.

Nyctipao ophristigmaris, Hampson (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 305), is the male of *N. gemmans*, Guen.; I have received many of both sexes from Cherra Punji. There is often a similar difference between the sexes in the species *N. glaucopis*, Walker.

Hypenidæ.

Hypena nocturnalis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Olive-brown; fore wing with an outwardly curved indistinct subbasal line; a postmedial erect and nearly straight line, outwardly edged with ochreous; halfway between this and the margin is a sinuous dark line with pale outer edge, and marked inwardly with black spots; in some examples there are also two large black spots on the inner side of the postmedial line, and in one example the line runs through these black spots, and there are black diffused streaks between the lines; a black spot at the end of each vein on the outer margin: hind wings darker brown, unmarked; cilia of both wings brown, interlined with ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Many examples.

Allied to *H. ophiuroides*, Moore, and *H. uniformis*, Hampson; from the former it can be distinguished by the postmedial line being straight: in *ophiuroides* there are two acute outer dentations; in *uniformis* this line inclines outwards and is not erect.